APPENDIX B

Cornell Methodology Project
Thailand, May 1958

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BANG CHAN STRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRE (Frequency Distributions)

A. Ser. No. B. Hamlet and N C. Date of Interview E. Name of Respondent [162]

F. Sex	9. male	243	
	X. female	90	
G. Religious Affiliation	0. Buddhist	298	
	Y. Moslem	35	
H. Main Occupation	8. Farm operator	269	[46]
	9. Farm laborer	24	
	X. Trade and commerce	18	
	Y. Service	10	
	0. Other, Specify_____	12	
I. R is HH or not HH	1. HH	277	
	2. Not HH	56	
J. If not HH, relationship to HH	3. Husband	—	
	4. Wife	41	
	5. Son	10	
	6. Daughter	2	
	7. Father	—	
	8. Mother	—	
	9. Mother-in-law	—	
	X. Other relative	3	

1.a. Were you born in Bang Chan Commune, Khanna Yao Commune, Minburi Commune, or outside?

b. If outside, in what province were you born? [166]

1. BC Commune	116
2. KY Commune	141
3. Minburi Commune	11
4. Commune unascertainable	2
5. Outside BC, KY, Minburi	30
7. Unascertainable	33

2.a. How old are you?
b. In what zodiac year were you born? [162]

1. 20 to 29	41
2. 30 to 39	81
3. 40 to 49	85
4. 50 to 59	68
5. 60 to 69	41
6. 70 and over	17

7: Janlekha X-4,5 (1948-1953)1956 AO7 Central Thai AO7
Bangchan

4243 59 46 [954] Family workers are members of farm operating families other than the farm operators themselves who regularly participate in the farm work of the families. These do not include children of school age who occasionally help in the farm work especially during the busiest period.

4243 46 592 Hired laborers are farm laborers who are hired for all or part of the work season for more or less fixed wages in kind or in cash. These hired laborers have in addition to their yearly wage a privilege to board and lodge freely at their employers' home, and thus become part of their employers' household. The contract, usually verbal, is on a one year basis.

4243 46 Piece-workers are farm laborers who receive wages on a piece-work basis for such short-term tasks as uprooting the seedlings, transplanting, and harvesting. Payment for piece-work is made at the end of the day at going rates. It has been observed that most of the extra work in Bangchan is done by piece-workers, and that very few farms engage hired laborers. Piece-workers may be called independent workers, for they have no obligation other than finishing the day's task agreed upon. They may work whenever they please and may stop working altogether if they have enough money. The disadvantage of piece-workers is that they do not have, as hired laborers do, the guarantee of a job. This is quite crucial especially if under-employment of farm labor exists.

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465 be of any help in the understanding of the hired laborer situation in Bangchan.

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• 46 Let us now turn to the last group of farm laborers -- the piece-workers. These laborers receive their remunerations in the form of cash paid at the completion of each job contracted. Four types of farm work were observed to have involved the utilization of piece-workers -- uprooting of rice seedlings, transplanting, harvesting, and digging earth and mounding. Uprooting, the heaviest of all rice growing steps because seedlings must be pulled up in budle and smashed against the shank of the worker, was limited to adult male workers. Transplanting, on the other hand, was the lightest of all these steps involving the itlization of piece-workers and may be done by all kinds of workers including the young. Harvesting and digging and mounding are too heavy for the young but not for the adult female workers to participate, so they are usually performed by adult workers of both sexes.

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[435] It was found in the cost of production study in 1948 that 104 farm operators in Bangchan spent a total of 4,434 baht on uprooting done by piece-workers, 7,951 baht on transplanting, and 13,310 baht on harvesting, or an average per farm of 43 baht for uprooting, 76 baht for transplanting, and 128 baht for harvesting. Although digging and mounding is generally considered a part of farm work since it is done primarily in order to keep the buffalo shed above the water level as well as to improve the home garden; it is not

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243 433 461 423 labor cost. Most farmers must go by foot or boat to work at places ranging from a hundred meters to two kilometers from home. This waste is the more serious during the period of preparation of the fields at the beginning of the season when the water level in the canals is not high enough to permit the effective use of a boat.

243 178 423 Table 40 shows the frequency distribution of areas worked by Bangchan operators in 1948 and 1952. It is seen that in both years work areas concentrate in the size groups between 10 to 40 rai, averaging 34.2 rai for 1948 and 31.7 rai for 1952. It is seen also that the work areas of 1948 have a wider range than that of 1952. There were 30 farms in 1948 whose areas were 40 rai and over, while the number of such farms was 28 in 1952.

Table 41 shows that of 96 continuing farms, 20 have increased their size during the five years period, 40 have decreased their size, while 35 farms have the same size throughout.

243 433 46 2. Labor: This element represents 51 per cent of the total cost of producing paddy (Table 38). Of this, only a small fraction is actually paid for -- 3.3 per cent to hired laborers and 3.4 per cent to pieceworkers. The bulk of labor is supplied by family workers (including the operator himself) whose labor value is assessed at 44.6 per cent of the total cost of producing paddy.

It is seen in Table 42 that the number of adjusted rai per worker is only 9.4 for farms which used only family

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7: Janlekha X-4,5 (1948-1953)1956 AO7 Central Thai AO7
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243 433 46 labor, while the corresponding number is 13.4 for farms which used regularly hired laborers along with family workers. We make the assumption that farms with hired laborers had full utilization of labor (otherwise there would be no need to hire an extra laborer) and that farms without any hired labor might or might not have full utilization of labor. The significantly larger area per worker for farms demonstrating full utilization of labor than that of farms which did not demonstrate such condition indicates that there was latent underemployment in terms of rai per worker on some Bangchan farms. Table 43 suggests that there might be as many as 87 of such farms out of 104 sample-farms in Bangchan in 1949.

While full utilization of labor is fairly well indicated by employment of regular hired laborers, it is not necessaryily the case that the family labor of farms which employ some pieceworkers had been fully utilized except during the peak period when the pieceworkers were employed. It has been observed that many of the apparently undersized farms had to engage some pieceworkers to do some uprooting, transplanting, and harvesting because the labor requirements for these steps are so highly seasonal that such labor adjustment devices as planting of several varieties of rice and cooperative work system could not amply spread the work of the family. The extra work sought from the pieceworkers is usually small, however.

7: Janlekha X-4,5 (1948-1953)1956 AO7 Central Thai AO7
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TABLE 43

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF ADJUSTED AREA WORKED PER MAN OF 104 FARMS
Bangchan, Thailand, 1948

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Class Intervals of Adjusted Rai Per Man	Number of Farms	Cumulative Number of Farms
rai		
Under 2.5	1	1
2.5 to under 5.0	11	12
5.0 to under 7.5	29	41
7.5 to under 10.0	18	59
10.0 to under 12.5	21	80
12.5 to under 15.0	5	85
15.0 to under 17.5	9	94
17.5 to under 20.0	3	97
20.0 to under 22.5	1	98
22.5 to under 25.0	2	100
25.0 to under 27.5	2	102
27.5 to under 30.0	1	103
30.0 to under 32.5	1	104
Total	104	

Note: It is seen from this table that there are 80 farms whose adjusted area worked per man are less than 12.5 rai.

By interpolation, it may be estimated that there are 7 farms whose adjusted area worked per man falls between 12.5 and 13.3 rai.

We can say, then, that there are 87 farms whose adjusted area worked per man are less than 13.4 rai -- the average for farms with hired laborers, or farms which have demonstratively shown sign of full utilization of labor.

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TABLE 52

BREAKDOWNS OF COST OF PRODUCING RICE ON 104 SAMPLE-FARMS
Bangchan, Thailand, 1948
(Total area -- 3,528 rai; total crop -- 112,415 tang)

Items	Total	Average Per Farm	Average Per Rai	Average Per Tang	Per Cent
	baht	baht	baht	baht	
Rent					
Actual	99,500	957	28	0.88	13
Imputed	70,600	679	20	0.63	9
Total	170,100	1,636	48	1.51	22
Labor					
Actual					
Pieceworkers	25,700	247	7	0.23	3
Hired laborers	24,800	238	7	0.22	3
Sub-total	50,500	485	14	0.45	6
Imputed					
Family workers	237,800	2,287	67	2.11	31
Operator	101,000	971	29	0.90	13
Sub-total	338,800	3,258	96	3.01	44
Total	389,300	3,743	110	3.46	51
Seeds, materials	42,600	409	12	0.38	6
Depreciations	73,200	704	21	0.65	10
Interest on investments	84,600	813	24	0.75	11
Grand Total	759,800	7,305	215	6.76	100